

TO-DAY'S NEWS IN BRIEF.

WASHINGTON. President Roosevelt finally decided not to send Federal troops to Baltimore in view of the clash there between the authorities. The Legislature requested the troops upon the petition of business men, but the Governor informed the President that if the troops were sent he would request their withdrawal.

Martha J. Lorenz, charged with complicity in the postal frauds, was acquitted on instructions of the court.

HOUSE. After a debate on the bill to appropriate \$200,000 for the benefit of former Queen Liliuokalani of Hawaii, a vote revealed there was not a quorum in the Senate, and adjournment was taken until to-day.

WAR IN THE FAR EAST. Admiral Alexeff reports that a Russian transport was blown up by a Russian mine in Port Arthur Harbor and ninety-five men lost their lives.

Four Russian cruisers attack two Japanese merchant ships, sinking one. Admiral Togo, modestly reporting his successful operations at Port Arthur, says that four of his men were killed and fifty-four wounded, though none of his vessels was materially damaged.

The czar has issued a ukase hastening the mobilization of troops in Manchuria and calling out the reserves.

LOCAL AND SUBURBAN. Memorial services for Leo N. Levi will be held at Temple Shaare Emeth to-morrow.

Board of Lady Managers will actively begin its World's Fair work.

The lost Forest Park burro was recognized and reclaimed by its owner, Henry Smith of the St. Louis Post Office, who read in The Republic an account of the donkey's plight.

The army of visiting buyers began to arrive, filling hotels and crowding the Washington avenue wholesale district.

A large delegation from Kentucky is expected to arrive this morning to take part in the dedication of the State building.

The Council committee will hold a public hearing on the excavation bill.

Mrs. Tillie Lehan, 19 years old, was buried. She died suddenly and her case puzzles the County Coroner, who continued the inquest.

The Grand Jury issued a subpoena for Andrew Blouk, Police Commissioner, in connection with reports of gambling.

Assistant Circuit Attorney Hancock declares that he will enforce the Sunday-closing law.

Attorney John A. Gomez, who refused to tell the Grand Jury about policy games, was subpoenaed to appear Monday.

St. Louis district Sunday-school workers endorse the international lesson system.

The Reverend John Score left the jury box and stopped a trial at Clayton long enough to perform the marriage ceremony for W. R. Cook and Miss Harriet Mae Buchanan at Clayton.

George J. Gould, with his wife and family and a party of friends, arrived in St. Louis yesterday afternoon on a special train. They will depart to-day for New Orleans.

The Police Board questioned Detective McGrath, head of the gambling squad, regarding the games in operation in St. Louis.

The Democratic City Central Committee called the primary for March 12, and sent a letter to Congressman Vandiver, allied with Folke, asking him for offering suggestions.

Mrs. Nancy Mitchell died in Fayette, a short time after her one hundred and third birthday.

The trial of Fleetwood Gordon, for murder at Columbia, will be postponed.

The wedding at New Orleans of a man supposed to be Lawrence S. Suband, was interrupted by a woman who claimed to be his wife.

A court at Boston enjoined pressmen from striking in sympathy with the job compositors and forbids the payment of strike benefits.

Nine teamsters are sentenced to jail at New Haven, Conn., for alleged attempts to injure the business of trucking firms in the course of a strike.

A Cincinnati court, in issuing a permanent injunction against striking journeymen plumbers, asserts that the fact that the union is not incorporated is no bar to such action.

A jury in the Dewey murder case was secured at Norton, Kas., and the taking of testimony began.

Business activity is noted in Baltimore and affairs are beginning to resume their normal condition.

A boom for Judge Selden P. Spencer of St. Louis for the gubernatorial nomination is started by Republicans attending annual meeting of Association of Young Republicans at Kansas City.

President Caldwell of the Central Illinois Teachers' Association advocates a law compelling all teachers to hold certificates of good health.

Senator Hanna rallied last evening from a sinking spell, which was thought to mean his death, and last night took some nourishment. His physicians say he has some chance of recovery.

JAPAN HAS NAVAL BASES OF HIGH VALUE IN EASY REACH OF SHIPS.



NAGASAKI, THE PRINCIPAL NAVAL BASE AND DOCK STATION OF JAPAN.

Eliza Scidmore, writing to the Chicago Tribune from Nagasaki, says that the harbor is one of the most beautiful in the world, is thoroughly mined, the green hills all around are planted thick with guns and the place is well-nigh impregnable. The coal mines at the entrance of the harbor, the dry docks and shipyards within, make Nagasaki the great prize, the goal of Russia's ambitions, the objective point of the first and most concentrated attack, should the fortunes of war shift this way.

BRITISH PLANS IN THIBET COMPLICATE SITUATION.

Government Delays Acquiescence in Complete Neutrality of China While It Inquires About Attitude of Other Powers—If England's Emmissaries Are Received at Lassa It Will Give Them Enormous Prestige—Alliance With Japan An Added Complication.

RUSSIA MAY STERNLY OBJECT TO ANY FURTHER INVASION.

SECRETARY HAY'S NOTE TO POWERS SUGGESTS PROPRIETY OF LIMITING HOSTILITIES IN ORIENT.

Washington, Feb. 12.—Here is the wording of the note addressed by Secretary Hay to Russia and Japan on the subject of the neutrality of China: "To Russia and Japan: The Washington Government suggests the propriety of limiting hostilities within as small an area as possible and of respecting the neutrality and administrative unity of China, that China may be free from disturbances and foreign interests there from menace."

In almost the identical words given above the note to the other Powers was couched, except that Mr. Hay suggested that these Powers lay the same subject before the belligerents.

For the British to be received cordially at this seat of the Buddhist religion, which has been visited by few other than Buddhists, would give English prestige in the far East a greater force than it now possesses.

Colonel Younghusband, who commands the expedition probably will have more than winter weather to encounter, for it is reported that Tibetans will fight the invasion of their territory. This probability of hostilities assumes more importance now.

Representatives of foreign Governments were today frequently asked the question: "How will England, Japan's ally, be able to further invade Tibet if she agrees to respect the national authority of China?"

It is pointed out here that if Russia agrees to the neutrality proposition she will doubtless declare that further progress of an English force into Tibet would be as flagrant a violation of the agreement as if Russia occupied Peking.

With the fortification of Masampo the integrity of Japan is assured forever. No fleet can now pass there against Japan's wishes. Even if we are beaten we would not give up Masampo."

The Associated Press understands that the Japan troops are advancing rapidly toward the Yalu River. There, it is expected, they will meet and engage the Russian forces. The Japanese declare that the number of the Russian troops is greatly exaggerated.

The plan of the Japanese appears to be to take the road which leads almost straight to Mukden. They profess to have no doubt that they will be able to drive back the Russians toward Harbin.

Baron Hayashi points out that the Mukden road, though nominally under Russian military control, will be subject to constant raids from Chinese bands, who will swoop down from the hills.

Proceeding diagonally, the Japanese intend to cut the line of communication between Port Arthur and the mainland of Manchuria, not only preventing reinforcements from reaching the Port Arthur garrison, but inflicting damage on the Manchurian Railroad.

RUSSIAN FORTS UNABLE TO DEFEND A VITAL POINT.

The British view that the Japanese will in the meantime be able to occupy Port Arthur is chiefly based on the latest information that the Russian guns cannot be brought to bear on any force landing at Pigeon Bay, which is on the western side of Port Arthur, and it is believed that the Japanese Admiral will follow tactics almost exactly similar to those intended to be pursued at Santiago, the troops storming the batteries in the rear, while the Japanese fleet lies waiting for the ships of Viceroy Alexieff, who, in the event of a land attack being successful, must either make a dash for liberty with his crippled fleet or fight where they are, against practically hopeless odds.

In spite of the lack of news, it is confidently held here that the Japanese land forces are actively engaged in a most important movement, which will come to a climax as swiftly as did Japan's first naval attack. The Japanese Minister said:

"Only those who went through the Chinese war can quite understand the emulation which exists between the Japanese navy and army. In the former war the army was all to the fore and no little jealousy existed between the two arms of the service, though our navy was then in its infancy. Knowing the army as I do, there must now be tremendous anxiety to score a success equal to that made by the navy. You may look for some very keen hand fighting."

RUSSIA LOST TRANSPORT AT CHEMULPO.

London, Feb. 12.—The Japanese Minister here, Baron Hayashi, has received a dispatch from the Government at Tokio announcing that the latter has not yet received an official report of the battle fought off Port Arthur, and adding that apparently the disembarkation of Japanese troops is proceeding satisfactorily and without disorder at Chemulpo, the port of Seoul, Korea, and elsewhere.

The advices of the Japanese Minister further announce that M. Pavloff, the Russian Minister at Seoul, and the Russian Legation guard, have departed for China, and that the Russian officers and sailors who surrendered to the Japanese after the battle fought off Chemulpo will be sent to Shanghai under parole on the first neutral vessel available.

The official telegram adds the information that all the survivors of the Varlag, Korietz and the transport Sungari were taken on board the British, French and Italian warships off Chemulpo.

FRENCH SHIP TAKES PRISONERS TO SHANGHAI ON AGREEMENT.

M. Pavloff, from Seoul, reported that he asked Mr. Allen, the United States Minister to Korea, to convey the survivors of the Russian ships to Shanghai or Chefoo, on board two American transports which were anchored off Chemulpo, after converting them into non-combatants, but the Japanese Minister at Seoul was ultimately instructed to accept the French offer to take them to Shanghai on board the cruiser Pascal, on condition that Russia engaged not to allow them to proceed northward from Shanghai during the war.

The above is the first reference made in the Eastern dispatches to the loss of the Sungari. Apparently, she was a Russian transport which had arrived off Chemulpo with the intention of landing troops there, though no mention has been made of their capture by the Japanese. It was announced February 7 from Tokio that Russian troops had been dispatched to Seoul.

EPITOME OF WAR SITUATION TO DATE.

There probably have been four engagements in the war so far. First—The naval engagement at Chemulpo. Second—The torpedo attack at Port Arthur. Third—The naval engagement at Port Arthur. Fourth—A demonstration in force at Tallenwan Bay.

The latter is not absolutely established. Little credence is put in the reported bombardment of Hokaido. While reports as to the damage suffered by the Russian warships at Port Arthur are meager, it seems clear that Japan has succeeded in her efforts to obtain at least such temporary command of the sea as will permit her to land the main army of invasion at Chemulpo, thus saving the long and demoralizing march overland from Masampo or Fusan.

It has been estimated by distinguished strategists that Japan must land at least 100,000 men on the mainland of Asia to cope with any hope of success with the eastern army of the czar.

Japan has an excellent transport service, also the big merchant steamers she has withdrawn from the China trade. These same strategists estimate that it will take nearly a month for Japan to move 100,000 men with baggage horses and artillery from Nagasaki to Chemulpo. Transports cannot fight warships and the line is a long one to protect.

Japan's plan, therefore, is to paralyze the Port Arthur fleet while her troops are being moved across sea, and to do this she must prevent the whole fleet from moving for at least a month. It is probable that she has succeeded in her primary plans.

There is, however, another factor in the problem. Russia has four splendid cruisers at Vladivostok. These might make a dash through the Japan Sea and the Korean Straits and fall upon the line of transports from the rear. It is probable, however, that one division of the Japanese fleet is watching these cruisers within the Korean Straits or off Vladivostok, most likely the former.

Meanwhile the Russian Siberian riflemen and Cossacks hold the line of the Yalu in force, and probably have taken up strong positions among the mountain ranges, which sprawl over Northern Korea. When the Japanese advance over the lines of attack now familiar to their veteran chiefs, they will meet with a different foe from the Chinese levies who fled from Ping-Yang. There are no harder fighters in the world than the green-coated warriors from the steppes of Asia.

In view of the fact that there is no cable communication between Japan and China, except by way of Shanghai, it is, to say the least, improbable that such important news would be first heard in the inland town of Tien-Tsin.

The official notice sent last night from St. Petersburg that the cable from Vladivostok to Nagasaki, the telegraph line from Seoul to Masampo and the telegraph line from Seoul to Wonsan, are broken, limits communication with Japan to the cables that land at Shanghai, which are under Japanese censorship. This is additional reason to discredit the vague reports of further engagements.

CHINA TAKES STEPS FOR KEEPING UP NEUTRALITY AND RESTRAINING BOXERS.

Washington, Feb. 12.—Minister Conger cabled the State Department to-day from Peking that China would immediately issue a proclamation of neutrality, having yesterday received from the Russian Minister the declaration of war.

The declaration was observed it will, of course, prevent the threatened invasion of Manchuria by the Boxers. China also must prevent the use of her soil by either Russian or Japanese troops.

JAPAN HARD TO EXCITE, BUT IS GENUINELY HAPPY OVER NEWS OF VICTORY.

SPECIAL BY CABLE TO THE NEW YORK HERALD AND THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC: Tokio, Wednesday, Feb. 10.—(Delayed in Transmission).—(Copyright, 1904).—Reports of Japanese victories have produced a remarkable transformation at Tokio to-day.

Cable limitations render it impossible adequately to describe the scenes in the Japanese capital. During the last few days, while war preparations were manifestly going forward, the city remained absolutely quiet. It gave no sign of the least public excitement or enthusiasm.

Even during the first day's mobilization, after it became known that diplomatic relations had been ruptured and that war at length was certain, the Japanese pursued their ordinary vocations apparently unmoved. The newspapers were steady and not even a hint was given of the movements of troops and warships, although the facts were well known, nor was a word printed concerning the calling out of the reserves.

The first time war was mentioned as actually existing was this morning, when the editorial headline "War" displaced that of "Situation."

In the first three days after the diplomatic break I saw only one flag and that the flag of the Japanese Government's secrecy, which had been so remarkably well preserved, had exercised a repressive effect even on the spirit of the people.

To-day's early extra editions, however, quickly brought an enthusiastic response. Flags flashed out immediately all over the city. People thronged the streets, eagerly buying "extras" and clustering in excited groups, discussed the reports, congratulating themselves on the welcome news. The principal streets have become long lanes of bunting and even the humblest shops show at least one flag. Only the government buildings in the city remain unadorned, the authorities apparently being unwilling to make an official show of rejoicing.

Those remembering the frantic scenes in London on similar occasions would probably think Tokio to-day to be a graveyard in quietness, but, compared with the previous attitude of the people, the scenes display marked enthusiasm.

To-night all Tokio is participating in a lantern and flag parade. Processions are marching to the Imperial Palace, the buildings of the Navy Department and through the principal streets, cheering and making a celebration. Japan seems at last to have become publicly aroused.

SAYS JAPAN'S ASSAULT ON PORT ARTHUR COVERED MORE IMPORTANT WORK.

SPECIAL BY CABLE TO THE NEW YORK HERALD AND THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC: London, Feb. 12.—(Copyright, 1904).—Mr. Spencer Wilkinson, writing in to-day's Morning Post, says:

"The Japanese Government has no intention of allowing its movements in progress to be published to the world. European observers must therefore wait patiently for a few days, confident that when the veil is lifted there will be an interesting budget of news."

"The action at Chemulpo made end of what Russian forces was on the spot where it might have interfered with unguarded transports."

"The actions at Port Arthur were evidently intended for some such purpose as what are called demonstrations. The object was to hypnotize the Russian naval force, while movements were taking place which it was not desired should attract its attention."

"The purpose was fulfilled with astonishing success, but the operations which were covered by the demonstration have not yet been disclosed."

CONGRESSMAN WILLIAMS SAYS AMERICA SHOULD GO FURTHER IN DEMANDS.

REPUBLICAN SPECIAL. Washington, Feb. 12.—Representative Williams of Mississippi to-day was asked what he thought of the present course of the United States Government in connection with the Russo-Japanese imbroglio.

He replied that he thought the steps thus far taken were well taken, but hoped that the Government would go further and duly express to Russia its recognition of China as the de facto and de jure sovereign in Manchuria, and its determination to protect American trade privileges as granted under Chinese treaties. This ought to have been done before, he thought, regardless of the Japanese-Russian war.

COLLIER USED BY RUSSIA ORDERED FROM PORT SAID BY EGYPTIAN OFFICIALS.

Port Said, Egypt, Feb. 12.—The Austrian collier Java, chartered by Russia to proceed to Port Arthur with coal, has been ordered by the Egyptian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, to leave here immediately.

TO CURE A FELD IN ONE DAY. Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All other remedies fail. It falls to cure. E. W. Gravo's signature is on each box.

Any Suit or Overcoat in the House. TO-DAY. S. C. This offer ends to-night. Not a limited number of styles or prices, as some stores advertise, but the SOLUTE choice of ALL. Finest Baltimore Tailor-made garments included. Globe. 7th and Franklin. Open to-night till 10 P. M.

SENATOR HANNA RALLIES AFTER SEVERE CHILL. Continued From Page One.

pulse was scarcely perceptible. The Senator layed into unconsciousness with the sinking spell. Doctor Carter was alone with him at the beginning of the attack, but Doctors Oeler and Rixey were summoned immediately, and on their arrival the three worked incessantly with the patient until the reaction came, late in the afternoon. Prior to the sinking spell saline solutions were given, and saline in one-third doses were administered, but the most heroic remedies were resorted to during the period of the acute attack.

Mrs. Parsons, a daughter, and Daniel Hanna, the Senator's son, both in Cleveland, were summoned to Washington, post haste, and announced that they would come at once to Washington.

DRAMATIC SCENE AT OHIO REPUBLICAN CLUB MEETING.

Cleveland, O., Feb. 12.—A dramatic scene, seldom, if ever, equalled in the history of Ohio politics, occurred at the convention of the Ohio League of Republican Clubs this afternoon, connecting, as it did, the presidential endorsement of the league and the critical condition of Senator Hanna.

A spirited fight had been precipitated by the report of the Committee on Resolutions endorsing the candidacy of President Roosevelt for renomination. Objection to this was taken by the Montgomery County delegation and a line was made by Robert Nevill of Dayton, supporting the stand of the delegation.

At this moment Governor Herrick arose on the platform, and in a voice choking with emotion read a telegram from Washington announcing that oxygen was being used to sustain Senator Hanna and that it was feared his condition was hopeless.

A deathlike stillness followed when the Governor concluded. The transition from the rampant scene preceding the announcement to the subdued aspect of the assemblage afterwards was so sudden as to be almost choking.

Senator Foraker arose and paid a glowing tribute to the Ohio Senator, who was thought to be dying.

In part, he said: "No one could feel more keenly than I would the death of Senator Hanna. We have had our differences, but they have been fought out fairly in the open without the loss of respect for him and I find myself hoping that he had been outspoken and loyal to the highest degree to the Republicans. He has been a truly great man. His name will always stand as one of the strongest men in the nation's history."

The resolutions adopted by the convention prior to the reading of the telegram from Washington primarily endorse Senators Foraker and Hanna to be delegates from Ohio to the coming National Republican Convention.

The banquet which was to have been held here to-night as the concluding feature of the annual meeting of the Ohio Republican League, has been abandoned because of the illness of Senator Hanna. Senator Foraker, Governor Herrick and others prominent in public life were to have been present at the banquet.

ECZEMA. The World's Greatest Skin Humour. Affects Every Age and Condition. The Only Sure Cure is Cuticura.

If there were not another external skin disease known, eczema would be a sufficient affliction on mankind. It pervades all classes and descends impartially through generations. While some are constantly enveloped in it, others have it confined to small patches in the ears, on the scalp, on the breast, on the palms of the hands, on the limbs, etc., but everywhere its distinctive feature is a small, watery blister, which discharges an acid fluid, causing heat, inflammation and intense itching, scaling and crusting.

The Cuticura treatment is at once agreeable, speedy, economical and comprehensive. Rub the affected parts freely with hot water and Cuticura Soap, to cleanse the surface of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle. Dry, without hard rubbing, and apply Cuticura Ointment to allay itching, irritation and inflammation, and soothe and heal, and, lastly, take Cuticura Resolvent, or Pills, to cool and cleanse the blood. This treatment affords instant relief, permits rest and sleep in the severest forms of eczema and other itching, burning and scaly humors, and points to a speedy, permanent and economical cure of torturing, disgusting humors, eczemas, rashes and inflammations, from infancy to age, when all other remedies and the best physicians fail.

Sold throughout the world. Cuticura Resolvent, 3c. (in form of Chocolate-Coated Pills, 2c. per vial of 50); Ointment, 5c.; Soap, 2c. Depot: London, 37 Chatterbox Sq.; Paris, 5, Rue de la Paix; Boston, 237 Columbus Ave.; Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Importers, send for "How to Cure Eczema."

RUSSIAN TRANSPORT DESTROYED BY ITS OWN MINE AT PORT ARTHUR.

Continued From Page One.

siam, and there is tranquillity and confidence in the power of Russia. The Japanese have left the town.

In consequence of the calling out of reserves and the departure of the Chinese, there is a lack of workmen and servants in the mills and factories, which has brought about a restriction of the output. The price of provisions is rising daily. The railroad officials have requested assistance in order to send home the families of the Chinese. The authorities have exhorted the natives to have confidence in Russian protection.

Enthusiasm and devotion to duty prevail among the railroad employes. Numerous women are offering their services as nurses.

Express traffic over the railroad has stopped, as has also steamer traffic to Dalny, Shanghai and Japan.

TWO SUBMARINE BOATS IN HANDS OF RUSSIANS IN THE FAR EAST.

Milwaukee, Wis., Feb. 12.—Russia has at least two submarine boats in far Eastern waters, according to a statement made to-night by Richard Raddatz, the inventor of the Raddatz submarine craft, which gave several successful exhibitions in Lake Michigan off Milwaukee at the time of the Spanish-American War.

Mr. Raddatz states that Russia started negotiations with him some time ago for the purchase of this craft, but that the deal has not yet been closed.

RUSSIANS FIRE ON BRITISH SHIP; AMERICAN VESSEL HELD AT PORT ARTHUR.

Chefoo, Feb. 11.—(Delayed in transmission).—The British steamer Fu Ping, when leaving Port Arthur, was fired upon by Russians.

Three Chinese members of the crew were wounded. The Russians afterwards apologized for firing upon the vessel.

The Fu Ping, upon its arrival at Wei-Hai-Wei, filed a protest with the British Commissioner.

The American Consul has reported to United States Minister Conger that the Russian authorities have refused to allow the American steamer Pleiades to leave Port Arthur. The Pleiades sailed from Seattle February 2 with a cargo of flour.

RUSSIAN SQUADRON SHELLS MERCHANT SHIPS, SINKING ONE.

London, Feb. 12.—Baron Hayashi, the Japanese Minister here, has received a dispatch from Tokio announcing that on February 11 two Japanese merchant steamers, the Nakanoura Maru and Zensho Maru, while on their way from Sakata to Otaru (on the Island of Hokkaido) were surrounded and shelled by four Russian warships, presumably the Vladivostok squadron, off the coast of Herunshi (Okushiri).

The Nakanoura Maru was sunk, but the Zensho Maru escaped and arrived safely at Fuku-yama (Island of Hokkaido).

JAPANESE TO PUSH CAMPAIGN ON LAND.

London, Feb. 12.—The British Government has information which leads it to believe that Japan is likely to be in possession of Port Arthur a week from now.

In the best-informed Japanese circles here it is privately thought that the war will be over by July.

Those British officials who are cognizant of the extraordinary thoroughness with which Japan prepared for the war are inclined to share the Japanese view regarding the duration of the struggle.

Baron Hayashi, summing up events in the far East, so far as they have gone, said to the Associated Press to-day: "Whatever may be the eventual result of the war, Russia, in allowing us to occupy and fortify Masampo, has created for herself another Dardanelles."